

Appendix 4: Comparison of adjusted (ad) and unadjusted (un) relative risk estimates within each nonrandomized study. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. Whenever multiple adjusted estimates were available in the same study, we selected the estimate that took into account the largest number of covariates. When several such adjusted estimates had the same number of covariates, we selected the one given priority by the authors. For 4 of the 15 nonrandomized studies that had both adjusted and unadjusted analyses, the relative risk increases differed over 2-fold. Discrepancies beyond chance between the adjusted and unadjusted estimates occurred in only 2 pairs: symptomatic intracranial bleed with anticoagulants (study 5a) and wound infection with laparoscopy v. open surgery for appendicitis (study 11b). *The study numbers correspond to those in Table 1 in the main article (CMAJ 2006;175[5]:635-41); details about the studies are provided in the table.